

THE FARMER & GARDENER.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY THE PROPRIETORS, SINCLAIR & MOORE, AND ROBERT SINCLAIR, JR.—EDITED BY E. P. ROBERTS.

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THIS publication is the successor of the late
AMERICAN FARMER,

and is published at the office, on the west side of Light, near Prattstreet, at FIVE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance. All subscribers who pay in advance, will be entitled to 50 cents worth of any kinds of seeds, which will be delivered, or sent, to their order.

American Farmer Establishment.

BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, NOV. 1, 1836.

"A Subscriber," &c. shall speedily have his wishes gratified.

While on a visit to a neighbor some evenings since, he showed us a part of his corn field which had formerly been a celery bed, on which he assured us the corn grew more luxuriantly and withstood the drought better than any other part of the field, although every part of it was manured, and ploughed alike. He ascribed, and as we thought with great propriety, the difference to the circumstance that that peculiar spot had been deeply penetrated with the spade in its preparation for the celery, and allowed the roots of the corn a better opportunity to search for food beyond the influence of the parching sun. This fact would seem to plead much in favor of deep ploughing, and we hope the hint will be improved upon the ensuing season. We have ever been its advocate, and we have been so from a conviction of the common sense that was about the argument which presented itself to our mind in favor of the practice.

We learn from the Baltimore American that in the early part of the past week a sale of 2000 bushels prime German wheat was made (in this city) at \$2. There is now no foreign wheat in market. We find by reference to the Custom House books that the quantity of wheat imported into this market from the 1st to the 28th of this month was 43,408 bushels. During the first nine months of the present year the import of wheat from Europe into this market was 120,000 bushels, making the aggregate import from the 1st of January 1836 to this day, 164,408 bushels.

Beet Sugar in England.—Agriculturists in England are beginning to turn their attention to the cultivation of beet root, in consequence of the

success which is understood to have attended the attempts to make sugar from it in France and elsewhere.

WORK FOR NOVEMBER.

With the first day we commence our labors for the month, and fain could wish to be able to say as we did this time last year, that it had been ushered in with balmy weather; but, as the ways of Providence are inscrutable to the ken of humanity, we can only hope that it may be all that the husbandman could wish for; for most certainly he will need all the aid of that kind that may fall to his lot. With this brief introduction we will proceed to detail the labor that should be attended to during the present month, whether it be on the Farm, in the kitchen, or flower garden.

ON THE FARM.

From the sad results of the labors of the past season, the interests of the agriculturist require that he should omit no labor which can be performed during the remaining weeks of autumn, if he desires to make up for what he lost by the disasters produced by insects, rain, drought and frost the preceding year. It is a melancholy duty to dwell upon the failures of the late crops, and the duty would be still more painful to trace those failures to their causes, because while their ruinous effects are easily observed in curtailed revenues and consequent embarrassments, those causes, which have visited upon him and those dependent upon his exertions for support, in many instances, privations which he and they were but ill able to bear, are for the most part concealed by a veil which it is not his province to lift. He knows that the Hessian Fly, in its insatiate ravages, did despoil him of that reward which he had hoped his labors merited; but the specific causes which rendered up his wheat crop, as a legitimate spoil to its voracious and unsparing appetite is hidden from his knowledge. He can trace and calculate the amount of injury done, but beyond that, except through speculation, he cannot penetrate. As yet it is unknown to him whether the *deposits* by the insect be made upon the grain, or upon the stalk—and thus groping in the dark he finds himself incompetent to determine what are the precise preventive means he should use. And such must be his situation

until a series of experiments, too strong to be resisted, shall have been made, to settle the long mooted and vexatious question. Writers of great power have been arrayed upon both sides,—experiments and facts, equally poised, have been adduced to give a verdict on either side; but still the mind of the observant husbandman doubts, and is left in a state of uncertainty: and thus it is, that all the most astute can arrive at, is, that if the deposit be really made on the grain, that the remedy is alone to be found in *alkaline* or *caustic soaks*. But then those who maintain that the egg of the fly is laid upon the stalks after the plant comes up, in autumn, affirm, that the speck or *ova* which is to be seen upon the grain is the egg of the weevil, and while they admit that this may be dislodged by submitting the wheat seed to the soaking operation, assert that it is in fact no security against the fly, because as before premised, its deposit is made subsequently to sowing. They admit to be sure that the stimulating effects of those soaks will give to the young plant an enhanced chance of avoiding the depredations of the insect. And with great propriety, if their hypothesis be well founded, contend, that in addition to cleansing and stimulating the seed, the farmer should sow later, so as to deprive the egg of the opportunity of hatching, by sowing the seed too late for the *ova* to be warmed into life—and they prescribe that the propitious time is from the 1st to the 10th of November.

We have thus briefly stated the views of the litigants, and shall content ourself by playing the umpire so far as to advise that soaking in brine, ley-ashes, or lime water, and late sowing, should both be adopted. Those, therefore, who may not have got in their wheat should without delay proceed to do so. If they should use the precaution recommended, they will be doubly armed against one of the most deadly and insidious foes known to the husbandman,—and, if after using these preventives, their crops should fall victims to the superior subtlety of the enemy, the consolation of having deserved a victory will be pleasing even under the mortification of defeat.

Rye.—If this grain has not yet been put in, delay no longer in so doing; for there is yet ample time to secure a good crop. But if you

ground be thin, recollect that, as no living body, save the air-plant and chamelion can live without nourishment, you will increase your crop by putting on a few cart-loads of manure, or other stimulating substance, and that it matters not whether it be in the shape of well-rotted barn-yard offal, compost, vegetable mould, ashes or lime.

If you have orchards that you wish to preserve from the inroads of the canker-worm, scrape off the dirt around the trunks of your trees a few feet, put it in piles, and submit it to the action of heat. To do this effectually you have ample materials in the brush in your woods. After it shall have been thus burned, you may replace the earth and ashes, and will not only destroy thousands of those destructive worms, and save many a valuable tree that would otherwise fall a prey to their attacks, but increase the vigor of your trees, improve the quality of your apples, and above all be better contented with yourself from a consciousness of having done your duty.

Roots.—Every farmer should exert himself in digging and getting in his potatoes, as the sooner they are removed from the influence of the frost the greater security there will be in their keeping through the winter. Those who have good warm cellars need no better place to protect them. Those who have not such convenience, will of course find a substitute in a mound of earth; but in either case the potatoes should be removed to their place of deposit so soon as dug, before exposure to run and air.

Turnips that were sown early and are matured should be taken up—those that were sown late will grow yet for a week or two.

The **Corn** should be pulled as soon as it shall be dry, husked and put away, and care should be taken to preserve the husks, as every pound of provender will be of service and in demand. If the husks were cut in the cutting box as straw is, and sprinkled over with brine, or steamed, the cattle would eat them with avidity and without loss. The cornstalks too if cut into small pieces, steamed and salted, would prove not only an acceptable but a highly nutritious food, as it is certain that the cooking process greatly tends to restore the saccharine matter, and thus to augment the quantum of nutrition. The judicious calculating farmer who acts upon the principle of making through his saving, need not be told that at a period of general scarcity like the present, that every thing which can be, ought not only to be converted into food for his cattle, but husbanded. We are verging upon grim winter, but none can tell how long it may last, nor how in-

tense and severe it may be. In Europe horses are fed in ordinary years upon potatoes, carrots, parsnips and ruta baga, and perform their labour well upon such feed—there they are cooked, and mixed with a slight sprinkling of bean or pea meal,—and why could not a similar method of feeding our farm horses be introduced, substituting chop-rye or corn-meal for the bean or pea-meal of England. Such a mode of feeding would enable the farmer to dispose of much more of his grain than he now does, and we doubt not, from the cooling nature of the roots named, that the general health of the animals would be promoted.

Transplanting Trees.—This is probably the best month for planting out young fruit trees of almost every kind, and those who design to set out new orchards or, to increase their old ones should go to work at once and do the good deed as soon as possible, for the earlier they are put in the ground the greater reliance may be placed upon their living.

Ornamental Trees should now be set out, and no farmer who is without a goodly number around his house should be longer without them—they beautify and adorn his dwelling, and are healthful in their effects.

FALL PLOUGHING.—As soon as your seeding is completed, your crops carefully put away, and your horses and hands at command, plough up all your stiff clayed lands that you intend for spring crops. By so doing you will gain much in time and in the quality of your land in the spring.

Should any of your fields be infested with garlic, you may clean them by ploughing three or four times in the course of the winter, and exposing the roots of the pest to the alternate action of frost, of freezing, and thawing.

We would advise you to examine your fences, repair those that require it, and where necessary put up new ones.

If you have not a shed for your cattle, put one up and let it open upon a southern exposure; for you may rest assured that every animal is the better of being kept dry during winter.

IN THE KITCHEN GARDEN.

If you were so provident as to sow Early York or any of the other varieties of early Cabbages, you should lose no time in putting them out.

Gooseberries, currants and raspberries should now be transplanted.

Cover your lettuce and strawberry borders and beds, so as to shelter them from severe frosts without pressing too heavily on the plants.

In short do every thing that should be done,

not forgetting that, if you have not previously done so, your asparagus beds must have a dressing to enable them to withstand the winter and send up luxuriant plants in the spring.

IN THE FLOWER GARDEN.

If you have not already taken up your *Dahlias*, *tuberose*, *tigridas* and *amaryllis*, do so without further delay, as a day or two of delay may destroy them—they should be dried, deprived of their foliage, and packed away either in dry moss or sand, and placed in a warm cellar, or some other warm place where they will be exempt from frost.

All demi-hardy plants should receive a covering to protect them from the weather.

DARDENNE, Mo. Oct. 10th, 1886.

Messrs. Editors:

In a former communication bearing date sometime in August last, I promised to remit the amount of my yearly subscription to your paper, as soon as I could procure a current note of the proper denomination; I now redeem that promise by inclosing you a \$5 note on the Fayetteville branch U. S. Bank, for which you will give me credit on my subscription account, and forward a receipt.

In the communication above referred to, I dwelt somewhat in detail of the peculiarities of the past season, reaching back as far as November last, together with my forebodings of the future. If that communication should have reached you, this will need no explanation; if however, it should have miscarried, some of the statements contained in this may not be understood. From the date of that communication nearly up to the present time, the weather has been of almost a uniformly unfavorable character for the existing state of the crops, it being a series of wet, cool, cloudy weather, exactly calculated to keep back vegetation, and prevent it from maturing. A majority of the corn, in this part of the country at least, continued green and soft until the 4th inst., when we had a most destructive frost—a real freeze—the ground being frozen hard enough in our fields to bear a heavy man, and of course, the corn stalks were frozen completely through and through; on the 5th, a remarkably heavy white frost, and before night it commenced raining, which continued the next day throughout, and part of 7th, by which time the fodder was pretty much bleached and nearly worthless, and if the weather should continue to be wet for sometime yet to come, it will cause the frost-bitten corn to rot, but if it should be dry and cool, of which there is now some prospect, that part of the crop which was partially ripe may cure and be worth something. It is proper, however, here to remark, that on the river low grounds, the crop suffered less from the drought of two first summer months, and was consequently more advanced, much of it being pretty well matured, and even on the upland, where neighborhoods were blessed with good showers in the forepart of July, which was the case partially, the crop is not only a tolerably heavy one, but a good deal of it has in a good measure come to maturity.

There will doubtless be great loss sustained in stock during the approaching winter, in despite of every effort that can be made to save it; the hog stock particularly, must, I think, die, throughout the upland country generally: the chances to save horned cattle and horses are better, but not to be rested on with certainty.

Those who are provident and economical will have it in their power to procure bread for their families; but that many families will suffer for the want of that indispensable article, I have no doubt. As yet I cannot even guess at what will be the price of Indian corn: wheat has not reached an alarming price, it being worth \$1.12½; it is, however, very scarce, many farmers having none.

Yours, &c.

JOHN SMITH.

P. S. It should be observed that this has been and still is decidedly the healthiest season that we have had in 16 years past.

J. S.

COMPOSTS, MUD FOR MANURE, &c.

Sir John Sinclair observes, that in making composts it has been ascertained by a number of experiments, that two bushels of unslacked lime are sufficient to each cubic yard of earth of a medium quality, and as eighty cubic yards are sufficient to manure an acre, one hundred and sixty bushels is the quantity required. A less quantity, however, will answer a valuable purpose, and no precise rules are necessary: for a compost without lime, or lime not mixed in compost, is valuable for manure.

Dr. Deane observed that a "layer of mud will be no bad ingredient in a heap of compost. But it should be contiguous to a stratum of lime, if that can be obtained. But where this is wanting, new horse dung is the best substitute to excite a strong fermentation."

The Albany Cultivator asserts, that "composts in which no fermentation takes place, can be of little advantage. There is no volatile matter given off; and no tendency exists to render soluble ligneous or woody matter. Lime operates more powerfully than dung in inducing fermentation in vegetable matter, though it is not prudent to use it in combination with stable dung; I have found by experience that it causes too violent action, and dissipates nearly all the putrifying properties. Composts are particularly adapted to all the family of small grains, and for top dressing grounds; where this latter practice is tolerated, mere earthy matters add nothing to the compost pile; they merely prevent the waste of other materials which compose it. In making composts, therefore, for field use, earth should be preferred which abounds in vegetable matter; and the litter, vegetable refuse, urine, soap suds, ashes, &c., should be added, which are ordinarily wasted, and which form annually a large aggregate on a farm."

The too common practice of spreading barn-yard manure over mowing or meadow land is very wasteful and extravagant. Most people appear to think that they have nothing more to do than to pile on barn-yard manure in great quantities on any soil, and for each and every sort of produce, and their crops and fortunes are made. But the truth is, that the application of unmixed dung to land in tillage is sometimes not merely

useless, but absolutely injurious. We have the assertion of an experienced cultivator that he actually nearly destroyed his grass in a mowing lot, by spreading on his soil in the spring a quantity of fresh dung taken from the pig-sty. "The dung," he says, "was of too hot a nature, and caused the turf to be so much scorched by the sun, that the grass was burnt up." It is true, that fresh dung applied to ploughed land does not often produce that effect. But the manure in that case, by mixing with the soil forms a compost, and the dung is as it were diluted with earth. Still we hear farmers complain in dry seasons, that the dung which they apply to their soil does more harm than good, by increasing the injurious effects of drought. But if it were well mixed before it was applied, with two or three times its bulk of earth, it would preserve against drought instead of increasing it. A plant will no better grow on a muck heap than on a sand heap; and in some cases pure sand would be a better application to increase the fertility of a soil than unmixed dung.

N. E. Farmer.

[From the Maine Farmer.]

DROUGHT, AND NOT THE COLD, THE CAUSE OF FAILURES OF MOST OF THE SMALL CROPS IN 1836.

Mr. Holmes:—There are many who talk of the season of 1836, as being so cold that they have raised little or nothing. Now I am one who believes that if it must be as dry as it has been, the cold has been a blessing in regard to many kinds of crops. The State of Maine has as moist a climate as any other in the Union, perhaps the most so. Its local situation favors us pretty generally in regard to the drought, and yet the two last seasons have been dry, and the season of 1836 very dry. It is a well known fact that insects such as worms and grass-hoppers are much plentier in a dry season than a wet one. The cut-worm always dies by glutony,* and much rain is the destruction of the grass-hopper. Now let us consider the various crops usually raised by us, and see if they have suffered by the cold.

I will acknowledge that Indian corn has suffered by cold, and perhaps late planted potatoes, and a few vines, as the squash, &c., but we will consider other crops separately—and first, wheat.

It is a well known fact that wheat always does best in a comparatively cool and dry season, and accordingly where it was sown in proper season this year there has been a good crop—the only difficulty is there was not enough sown.

Grass is always best in a wet and cool season, and consequently the same bulk is heavier than in a warm one. Hot countries never give good grass or hay. We must go far north or be favored with a cold season to raise the grasses to perfection, sufficiently to support cattle without grain.

Oats are raised in great perfection in the north of Scotland, and always fill best in high northern latitudes or in cold seasons, hence northern oats bring the highest prices in the market, yet this

*There is some doubt in our minds about that—the whole race of them would be extinct if that was the case.

Ed.

year the straw has been small, but the oat is well filled, as I think, for the want of your Scotch mist, or sufficient rain. The potato comes to the greatest perfection in a moist and cool climate—as in Ireland for instance. At the south it is not raised in perfection. Our crops this year have not been abundant, owing, as I think, to the want of wet, and not for the lack of heat. I allow that early frosts have injured some late planted pieces considerably—but to lessen the crop it must be actual frost, and not cool weather without frost. Rye, Peas, and Oats, are all governed by the same laws of nature, and have all been alike injured by the want of rain, and consequently grass-hoppers, instead of the cold weather. Now, Mr. Editor, it is in vain to talk of cold seasons, but you may and ought to attribute the failure or rather the scantiness of our usual crops to the dry weather, and not to the cold, unless you mean to include drought, when you say cold, which is not always the case, for we have all experienced hot and dry weather, which is far more distressing than cold and dry. Let us tell the story as it should be, and not talk so much of cold seasons. I am a believer in Cycles; and that at least once in about nineteen years we may always expect just such seasons as we now have.

A. B.

Oct. 10, 1836.

[From the Maine Farmer.]

ROLLING WHEAT, &c.

Mr. Holmes:—As I have ever been glad to receive any knowledge of the best of branches of Agriculture, I feel in duty bound to give you the result of my experiments. Although I am aware what I am about to communicate is nothing new to many, yet it may be to some.

Last spring I made me a roller, more particularly for the new ground which I seeded last year, which well paid for my trouble. I also rolled a piece of wheat to try the experiment, the land being a sandy loam, this fall when I reaped my wheat, (there being four hands reaping) it was remarked when we came to the edge of that which was not rolled, what difference in the wheat! and none knew the cause but myself. I said this was rolled, and that was not—on examination it was judged that the rolled wheat was worth one-quarter the most, it being thicker on the ground, and mostly ripe, while the unrolled was much thinner and nearly half green, and the other ripe, the land equally good.

The circumstances in this case might be favorable, it being very dry after I rolled my wheat; whereas, had it been very wet, it might have been an injury. I submit this, hoping it may elicit something on the subject from an abler pen.

A LEARNER.

Madison, Oct. 10, 1836.

[From the Maine Farmer.]

WHAT I HAVE LEARNED.

Mr. Holmes:—I have been a farmer in Maine fifty years and upwards. I farmed it as my neighbors did, and supposed I knew enough about farming, having never read any authors or exchanged any ideas on the subject of agriculture. I never once thought of any improvement in the art, except that when I saw any of my

neighbors' cattle very poor and so starved that they would eat much from my dung heap in winter, I was to be sure, satisfied that he did not work it exactly right. Even then I supposed he had better keep a small number of creatures, and not be guilty of the great sin of starving his stock, and thereby actually losing money, paying taxes, and being at the expense of keeping two cows when one well kept would have given more than both of them.

But within the last three years, particularly since your Maine Farmer was published, I have read and attended to agricultural more closely, by reading and attending agriculture meetings, Cattle Shows, and hearing others relate their views and experience on the subject. Not a little information have I gained by what your valuable correspondents have brought to view in the Farmer, as well as your extracts from other and distant writers, from all of which, and my own reflections, I have learned, and I find others are not behind me, not to depend so much on English hay for our stock in winter, as it may be so cut short by drought and other causes as to render our stock worth nothing in autumn.—Hence we have learned to raise Ruta Baga and other roots to aid in carrying our stock through the winter. Fresh meadows are more set by and improved. Even browse has been found useful. I have learned that store swine may be kept as well on turnips as potatoes, and that many more of the former may be raised on a given quantity of land at no considerable more expense, if any. I have learned that tight and warm barns and stables not only save hay best, but in such our stock are more comfortable, and require much less food. I have learned how to make a barn, &c. I have learned that 100 bushels of corn may be raised in a single year on an acre of ground in Maine, which I should have been slow to believe many years ago. I have learned that wheat may be raised on a clover sod, with a light top dressing of plaster or ashes. I have learned that our stock, particularly black cattle, have been much improved in size and value recently, to which I have no doubt our Cattle Shows have been a great auxiliary. I have learned that the labor on a farm may be carried on to more advantage without alcohol than with it.—Time would fail me to name half the advantages which has accrued to the agricultural interest from the publication of the Maine Farmer, and similar papers in the Nation. But I will name one more, and that is, that apples are excellent for fattening swine and other creatures, and for winter keep. And yet I am told that the proprietors of the Farmer talk of letting its publication cease for the want of subscribers! they say they are losing money by continuing it! For one I am determined to procure one more subscriber to it if it cost me some trouble. I do hope every subscriber will not rest until he does the same. Can it be that our Farmers, Mechanics, and growers of Stock are so blind to their own interest as to starve those valuable citizens who instituted the paper in question? This I will not as yet believe. JAY.

Singular Plant.—One of the most curious plants with which we are acquainted, grows in

abundance along the top of Pohatchong Mountain, about a mile and a half in a south west direction from the village of Mansfield. It is commonly called Frost Plant, or Rock Rose, but we have forgotten its botanical name, as also its class and order to which it belongs. We have never seen it in summer, but at this season of the year its appearance is that of a small weed about a foot in height and somewhat resembling the Wild Indigo, both in the form of its branches and of the dead leaves which remain upon it. During the frosty nights of autumn two leaves of ice spring from opposite sides of the stem near the surface of the ground, which are generally melted off during the day and again renewed at night. These ice leaves are of the lenceolar form, three or four inches long, one half or three quarters of an inch broad, and half a line in thickness. Perhaps the best idea of those singular formations may be obtained by imagining the appearance of two petals of the White Lily fastened by their extremities on opposite sides of a slender stem, as they are about the same shape and size and curved in the same graceful manner. They are formed of white transparent ice, straitened lengthwise and much resembling in appearance the little ice columns which during frosty weather are frequently observed in ploughed fields where the soil is wet and gravelly. It is many years since we came across this curious plant while hunting on the mountain, and have never since had an opportunity of examining it, nor have we ever been able to meet with a single person who had observed it.

[Belvidere (N. J.) Apollo.]

SELECT CORN SEED.

It is highly important that the seed corn should be selected from the best samples which can be obtained. The reason why this practice is recommended is this: the offspring of vegetables as well as animals will, in a great measure partake of the good or bad qualities of the parent.—The following directions on this subject are from the pen of Joseph Cooper, Esq., of Brunswick, New Jersey.

"When the first ears are ripe enough for seed, gather a sufficient quantity for early corn or replanting; and at the time you would wish your corn to be ripe generally, gather a sufficient quantity for planting the next year, having a particular care to take it from the stalks which are large at bottom, of a regular taper, not over tall, the ears set low, and containing the greatest number of good sizeable ears of the best quality; let it dry speedily; and from the corn gathered as last described, plant your main crop, and if any hills should be missing, replant from that which was first gathered, which will cause the crop to ripen more regularly than common, which is a great benefit.—The above mentioned plan I have practised many years and am satisfied it has increased the quality of my crops beyond what any person would imagine who had not tried the experiment."

Dr. Dean observed that "some recommend gathering seed corn before the time of harvest, being the ears that first ripen. But I think it would be better to mark them and let them remain on the stalks until they become sapless.—Whenever they are taken in, they should be hung

up by the husks, in a dry place, secure from early frost; and they will be so hardened as to be in no danger from the frost in winter."

From the Genesee Farmer.

THE SEASON.

Extract of a letter from one of our correspondents in Onondaga county, dated Sept. 28.

"The frost of the fifth inst. killed all the vines, a few potatoes excepted, and injured the corn a good deal, but as the stalk was not killed, or the ear frozen, I do not think it much more injurious than topping at the early season would have been. It has evidently much improved in hardness since, but will be a poor substitute for good bright corn. Buckwheat was so far advanced, that no more than a third, if so much was hurt at all.—There has evidently been quite a panic on the subject of bread stuffs, and the usual plenty cannot be expected—still, there will be bread enough, and with industry and economy none need fear starvation.

"P. S. I have opened my letter to state, that at daylight this morning the snow was five inches deep, and had evidently settled some. Wind northwardly, and at present foggy. The trees in full foliage, present a most singular spectacle.—Verily the season as a whole is unprecedented."

A letter of the same date from another correspondent in the same county, says:

"The corn crop in this vicinity, (county of Onondaga,) will prove to be one of the most inferior order. The season throughout was uncongenial to its growth,—the drought injured it, and he untimely frost of Sept. 5th came very near giving it a death blow. I cannot suppose its produce in value will be equal to more than a fourth of what might under favorable circumstances, have been expected. I make nearly the same estimate in regard to the wheat crop."

SMALL FARMS.

There is a great mistake amongst farmers.—And that is this, they covet too much land. Almost all our farms, are probably from four to ten times too large. A farmer never feels that he has got enough. He adds field to field, does not half subdue or manure what he has got, and still wants more. One of the most productive and profitable farms I ever saw contained but fourteen acres. It was very much subdued, improved and manured; and the owner was called a very thrifty, if not a rich man, while his neighbor who skims over three hundred acres, and works full as hard, grows poor. By proper management I am satisfied every acre of land which is fit to raise corn upon can be made to yield one hundred bushels to the acre. Is it not better to put the labor and care upon it, and raise one hundred bushels, than to spread the same over four acres, and thus drive away three or four of your sons to the west? As things now are, what is the process? I will tell you. A man owns one of our large farms. It is paid for. He raises up a large family. The girls are married off, and he gives each one her portion. He himself dies, and his farm falls to his five sons. One of his five sons takes the farm, and agrees to pay the other sons the shares. They go off to the west and return no more. He undertakes by

economy and industry to keep it and send a fourth of its value to the west. By and by, he finds he can't do it as fast as he agreed to. He goes to the Life Insurance Company, or some where else, mortgages his farm, and starts anew to pay for it. All his life he toils, pays interest, thinks the farmer has a very hard row to hoe, and it is not till near the close of his life that he gets free from debt. When he dies the same process has to be gone over again, and every generation that goes, we send four fifths of the value of our lands after them. Now this is poor policy; and I wonder that our farms are in any tolerable condition; for their worth many times over has been sent away to the west. If, instead of this our farmers would divide up their farms and make each acre yield all it can, our towns would not have the appearance of age and decay; which many of them have.

I have noticed that men as they grow old seem to want more land; and seldom do you find a man who feels he has enough. I know they talk of the fertility of the west, and the beautiful land to be found there. And I know too, that a young man going out there, if he does not die under it, will in a few years become thrifty.—And why? The process is easily described. He goes into the wilderness, purchases the land, lives in his log cabin, sleeps on the floor, or more likely on the ground, eats upon a slab pinned up into the logs, and it would be wonderful indeed if he did not gain property. And so would he here. Let a young man take the poorest farm you can name, and labor on it as hard, and live just as he does at the west for fifteen years and he will be rich here. It is not so much the land that makes the difference, as the manner of living between the west and the east. I was struck while riding in the stage in listening to the conversation between two farmers, the one from Illinois, and the other from the state of Maine.—The western man was describing the fertility of the soil, contrasting it with New England. 'Why how much corn can you raise to the acre?' says our farmer from Maine. 'I can raise all of 70 bushels with ease.' 'And how much do you get a bushel?' 'Nine pence a bushel at my door.' 'Well,' says the Maine farmer, 'I can raise 300 bushels of potatoes on my land, and get twenty cents a bushel at my door.' 'Ay, you have to dig them.' 'True, and don't you have to pick and shell your corn, and after all get but twelve and a half cents per bushel, and only seventy bushels on an acre.' I repeat it, with the same economy and the same industry, a young farmer here can get rich as easy as at the west. Whether they will practice economy is more than I can say. But let the fashion once prevail of having smaller farms and having them better cultivated and you will be surrounded by your own sons, instead of large landholders, and a floating population, who hire themselves to cultivate it, and who have no land.—*Maine Farmer.*

Potato Beer.—The Germans will now manufacture their favorite beverage in greater abundance and at a cheaper rate than ever. M. Balling, Professor of Chemistry at Prague, has succeeded in making an excellent Beer from Potatoes. It is the color of wine, and is very strong, and very agreeable to the taste.

ESSEX AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Salem Gazette gives the following sketch of the remarks of Gov. Everett at the Essex Cattle show.

After the report of the Committee of Arrangements had been read, Gov. Everett rose and made his acknowledgments to the Committee for the manner in which they had alluded to the circumstance of his being present. He expressed his gratification at the exhibition of the day; and his confidence that the bounty of the State was beneficially applied by the Essex Agricultural Society. He stated that the wish had been expressed that he should address the audience. He felt that in complying with the request, he stepped beyond the line of usage on such occasions, but he trusted the responsibility of his doing so would be considered as resting with the Committee, by whom the wish had been expressed.

The Governor added, that he felt additional embarrassment in following the orator, who in his very able and interesting discourse, had anticipated many of the general remarks appropriate to such an occasion. His only effort could now be, to subjoin a few observations, so simple as to present themselves without research, and he hoped important enough to bear a repetition, should it happen, as was very probable, that they had been already made by the orator of the day.

After some remarks on the nature and objects of cattle-shows, and their beneficial influence on the state of the husbandry of this part of the country, Governor Everett proceeded substantially as follows:

The benefit which has accrued to our farmers from these exhibitions cannot be estimated in dollars and cents, or measured by the figures employed to state an increase of agricultural products. A few more tons of hay from your meadows; a few more bushels of corn or potatoes from your tilled lands; a better stock of animals for the dairy, the fold, or the pen, would add something, it is true, to the public and private wealth of the community; but if nothing farther came of it, it would be a matter, in which neither the patriot nor the Christian could take a deep interest.

But when we consider, that the class of husbandmen is numerically the largest in the community; and that in their condition it has been found, in the experience of the whole world, that the social, political, and moral characters of countries mainly depends, it follows as self-evident, that whatever improves the situation of the farmer, feeds the life-springs of the national character. In proportion as our husbandmen prosper, they not only enjoy themselves a larger portion of the blessings of life, but society is kept in a healthy state, and they are enabled to make ampler provisions for the education and establishment of their children and thus leave behind them a posterity competent not only to preserve and assert, but to augment their heritage.

It will accordingly be found, that the great differences in the political condition of different countries coincide directly with the different tenures on which the land is held and cultivated. It is not that in one country the Government is administered by an elective President; in another by a limited monarch; in another by an absolute despot. These things are not unimportant; because forms have a tendency to draw the substance af-

ter them. But a far more important question, in deciding the political condition of different countries is, *how is the land held?* The orator has told us what is the case in many parts of Europe; but there are countries, where the land,—the whole of it,—is claimed to be the property of an absolute despot, rather a chief of brigands than a sovereign,—who once or twice a year sends out his armed hordes to scour the territory: to sweep together, without the shadow of law or pretence of right, whatever they can lay their hands on; leaving the wretched peasant little else than what he actually grasps with his teeth. Such is the system introduced into some parts of Hindostan by their Mahometan conquerors, and it has had the effect of breaking down the civilization of countries once refined, learned, wealthy, and prosperous, into a condition very little better than that of the North American savage. Contrast this with the system on which our lands are held and occupied, in pursuance of which, as a general rule, it is divided into small farms, the property of those who till them, who have every inducement and facility to better their condition; and who feel themselves on an equality with their fellow citizens in every other pursuit. It is plain, that over such a population, no government could exist, but one like that beneath which we live, in which the people are the direct source of power. Where this is the case, it is equally plain, that whatever improves and raises the condition of husbandmen, tends directly to sustain and fortify the social fabric.

A very celebrated ancient poet exclaimed, "Oh too happy farmers, did you but know your blessings." If this could be said of the farmers of Italy, at the close of the civil wars,—subjects of an absolute prince, and a part of them only the owners of the land they tilled, it may well be repeated of the husbandmen of New England, the proprietors of a soil which furnishes a competence of all the good things of life; and the possession of an amount of blessings never surpassed, if ever equalled. Not among the least of these privileges, is the rich birthright of patriotic recollections which has come down to us from our fathers; and of which no portion of our country has more to boast, than the ancient county of Essex. It is no mere compliment, sir,—the county of Essex is a distinguished part of the State. It would be easy, within the limits of this single county, to find, in the history of other times, bright examples of all the traits of character and conduct, which promote the prosperity and honor of nations in peace and in war. From the early contests with the Indians and French,—from the time when the "Flower of Essex" fell at "Bloody Brook,"—down to the close of the revolution, the fathers and forefathers of those I have the honor to address, contributed a full share of the counsel and treasure, the valor and blood by which the cause of the country was directed, sustained, and carried through triumphant.

Need I go beyond the limits of the town of Danvers? Is it not enough to recall the time, not beyond the memory I am sure of some whom I see before me, when a regiment of royal troops was here encamped, a sort of prætorian band to guard the residence of the Royal Governor? Need I do more than to remind you of the morning of the 19th of April, 1775, when your sires, at the

sound of the bell of yonder church, hastened together, a portion of them under the command of your venerable fellow-citizen near me, (General Gideon Foster,) and rushed rather than marched to the field of danger, sixteen miles in four hours, flying into the jaws of death, as rapidly as fear commonly lends men wings to fly from it; and contributing,—this single town,—this one little town,—oh, prodigality of noble blood,—one-sixth of the entire loss of that eventful day. Need I, my friends, for the most touching recollections, go beyond the walls of yonder ancient church, consecrated, as it was, by the strange spectacle, (at the memory of which your tears were called forth afresh, on last year's return of the great anniversary,)—the sight of four of your brave sons wrapped in their bloody shrouds,—the honorable wounds which they had received in their country's cause still freshly flowing? Could I before this audience on such a theme, be wholly mute, would not the gray hairs of the veteran leader of that heroic band, who is now before me, (General Foster) rebuke my silence, and put a tongue in every echo of this building, which would cry out and shame me.

Yes, fellow citizens, if anything could make your native land your homes, your firesides more dear to you, it must be these recollections of the precious blood by which they were redeemed. If anything was wanting to inspire you with passionate attachment to the blessings you enjoy, it would be the thought of the inestimable price at which they were purchased.

Nor let us forget, if we have a patriotic ancestry to be proud of,—and if we have privileges to enjoy,—we have also incumbent duties to perform. The great principles of republican liberty are exposed to danger in peace as well as in war. Prosperity not less than trial may sap the foundation of the social fabric; and there is at all times less danger from a foreign foe, than from party passion, individual selfishness, and general apathy.

It will not, of course, be expected of me to enlarge upon the duties which devolve upon our husbandmen with a view to guard against these dangers and perpetuate our institutions in their purity. I can but glance at the topic. But I may say, that the first and most important duty of the husbandman is to endeavor to preserve, and if it may be to strengthen, the broad foundation laid by our fathers, in a deep religious principle.—Surely there is no class of the community, whose daily pursuits ought to furnish greater nourishment to the sense of religious things. The reflecting mind it is true, beholds traces of a higher wisdom and goodness in every step of every walk of life; but the husbandman, who drops a seemingly lifeless seed into the cold damp earth,—there in great part to decay,—who sees the vital germ in a few days pierce the clod,—rise into the air,—drink the sun's rays and the dews of heaven,—shoot upward and expand,—array itself in glories beyond the royal vesture of Solomon,—extract from the same common earth and air a thousand varieties of the green of the leaf,—the rainbow hues of the petals, the juicy or the solid substances of the fruit which is to form the food of man and his dependent animals—I say the intelligent husbandman who beholds this, seems to step behind the veil, which conceals the myste-

ries of creative power, and sit down, (if I dare so to speak) in the laboratory of Omnipotence.

Connected with the cultivation of the religious principle, and the natural fruit of it, we look to our husbandmen for a high moral sense. The worst feature in the degradation of many foreign countries, is the moral condition of those who till the soil, showing itself in the extreme of intemperance, and the kindred vices. No man can fully understand this, who has not witnessed it. In the general moral character of our population, we are warranted in saying, that it might serve as an example to the world. I do not think that out of New England, (and I repeat only a remark, which, I have heard several times from persons coming from other parts of the country,) you could assemble a concourse giving so much proof of sobriety, thrift, and industry, as is brought together in this town to-day, and might be assembled, on a similar occasion, in any town in Massachusetts. We look to our husbandmen, by precept and example, to sustain, and if possible elevate this sound state of morals in the community.

Lastly, that I may say a single word on a subject, on which the orator has preceded me—it is a great and just boast of the pilgrims and their descendants, that they made early and ample provisions for education. Farmers of Essex, hold fast to that boast. I had rather for the appearance, if I must choose between them, see the country dotted all over, at its cross-roads, with its plain little village school-houses, than have the high places of a few large towns crowned with the most splendid fabrics of Grecian and Roman art. I had rather for the strength and defence of the country,—if I must choose between them,—see the roads that lead to those school-houses thronged with the children of both sexes, saluting the traveller as he passes, in the good old New England way, with their little courtesy or nod, than gaze on regiments of mercenary troops parading upon the ramparts of impregnable fortresses. Aye, for the honor of the thing, I had rather have it said of me, that I was, by choice, the humblest citizen of the state, making the best provision for the education of all its children, and that I had the heart to appreciate this blessing, than sit on a throne of ivory and gold, the monarch of an empire on which the sun never sets. Husbandmen, sow your seed of instruction in your sons' and daughters' minds. It will grow up and bear fruit, though the driving storm scatter the blossoms of spring, or untimely frost overtake the hopes of autumn. Plant the germ of truth in the infant understandings of your children; save, stint, spare, scrape,—do any thing but steal,—in order to nourish that growth;—and it is little,—nothing to say, that it will flourish when your grave-stones, crumbled into dust, shall mingle with the dust they covered;—it will flourish, when that over-arched heaven shall pass away like a scroll, and the eternal sun, which lightens it shall set in blood!

Honey.—In passing through the garden employed by the American Institute, our attention was directed to some boxes of honey, of a clear, white and beautiful transparent appearance, such as has been seldom seen in the New York market. It is presented by Messrs. Wilcox & Cone, of

West Bloomfield, Ontario county. One of the firm has furnished us with the following statement.—

"Last spring we had not more than 220 swarms; this fall we had over 420; nearly all the young swarms are good to winter over. We have taken from our bees 700 lbs. of box or cap honey; in addition to this we furnished all in the vicinity where we live, with boxes, showing them how to manage, promising to buy all the honey that was built in them. This, added to our own, made 5,641 lbs. All this was taken away without destroying a single swarm of bees. Near seven eighths of this honey was of the white, such as was exhibited to-day; it arrived in New York market on the 6th of September; nearly two thirds of it is already sold. We have adopted this plan to make our bees profitable, and not to destroy an insect that is such an example of industry."—*N. Y. Gaz.*

From the Maine Recorder.

MANURE.

It has been rightly said, that "the manure-heap is the farmers' gold mine," therefore he should constantly endeavor to increase it. This important article is not sufficiently attended to, by farmers in general, although it is the principal source of their wealth; without it, after all their care and labor, they can have but miserable crops.

The barn yard is the principal reservoir on which the farmer can depend for his manure, therefore he should construct it so as to retain its contents. It should neither be level nor sloping outwards, but all parts should descend toward the centre, so as to prevent all rich liquid matters from finding their way out, and wasting their fertilizing properties on ground that does not require them.

If nature has not formed such a place it should be done by art. In order to increase the quantity of manure, the farmer should annually deposit in his yard all the coarse grass, brakes, weeds, pumpkin vines and potatoe tops which can be conveniently collected.

Brakes are particularly useful, on account of their being so full of salts; they should be cut when green and laid in the yard to putrify and mix with the dung.

Leaves are also recommended; they may be gathered in large quantities at this season of the year, and deposited in some convenient place, and used as a litter for cattle and hogs, during the winter; leaves mixed with dung in this way, make the best manure for potatoes. Still farther to augment the mass, swamp earth may be added to an advantage. These materials will absorb the liquid of the yard.

Cattle should be confined to the yard, continually during the foddering season; the practice of allowing cattle to go to a distance to water, is attended with great loss of manure besides innumerable accidents, to which they are exposed by going without a driver, as they commonly do.

Every yard should be supplied with water from an aqueduct or well; the former is preferable, as the water is brought from a distance and consequently is not impregnated with the excrements of the cattle.

I should like to say much more on the subject, but time will not allow of it at present.

A CONSTANT OBSERVER.

ECONOMY OF FODDER.

Let us compare the value of hay with other crops for the feeding of stock. An acre of hay yields one ton and a half of vegetable food; an acre of carrots or Swedish turnips will yield from ten to twenty tons, say fifteen tons, which is by no means an exaggerated estimate. Crops at the rate of twenty-five tons of carrots and twenty-two of Swedish turnips to the acre, have been raised among us, and much larger crops than these are upon record.

By an experiment, it has been ascertained that three working horses fifteen and a half hands high consumed at the rate of two hundred and twenty four pounds of hay per week, or five tons one thousand five hundred and forty-eight pounds of hay per year, besides twelve gallons of oats each per week, or seventy-eight bushels by the year. An unworked horse consumed at the rate of four and one quarter tons of hay by the year. The produce therefore of nearly six acres of land in this mode of feeding, is necessary to support a working horse by the year; but half an acre of carrots at 600 bushels to the acre with the addition of chopped straw, will, while the season for their use lasts, do it as well if not better.—These things do not admit of doubt; they have been subjects of accurate trial.

It is believed, that the value of a bushel of Indian corn in straw and meal, will keep a healthy horse in good condition for work a week. An acre of Indian corn, which yields 60 bushels, will be ample for the support of a horse through the year. Now it is for the farmer to consider, whether it be better to maintain his horse upon the produce of half an acre of carrots, which can be cultivated at an expense not greatly exceeding the expense of half an acre of potatoes; or upon half an acre of ruta бага which can be raised as a second crop at less expense than potatoes; or upon the grain produce of an acre of Indian corn; or, on the other hand, upon the produce of six acres in hay and grain, for six acres will hardly do more than to yield nearly six tons of hay and seventy eight bushels of oats.—The same economy might be as successfully introduced into the feeding of our neat cattle. I have known a yoke of oxen engaged in the labor of a farm, to be kept three months in winter, in good working condition, upon one bushel of Indian meal and about 25 cents worth of straw per week; and my own team has ever been in better condition both for appearance and labor, than when fed wholly upon a liberal supply of ruta бага and the coarsest fodder. But it has been ascertained by accurate measurement, that an unworked ox put up on good old hay, consumed at the rate of 33lbs. per day, or 231lbs. per week, which is upwards of 6 tons per year, of 2,000lbs. per ton. There must then be a great saving between feeding in the way referred to, or upon English hay; and English hay alone, in any quantity without grain or vegetables, is not sufficient for any hard working animal.—*Colman's Address.*

Cultivation of the Fig in New England.—Yankee ingenuity can conquer anything. Even the sterile soil and inhospitable climate of New England, seem likely to be converted by their

irrepressible enterprise, and prolific invention, into the paradise of the tropics. They will have their silk manufactories, and their beet sugar, and Mr. Eliphalet Averill, of Hartford, is now about to introduce the cultivation of the fig. He has discovered a method of preserving the tree and bringing the fruit to maturity. When the figs are half or two thirds grown, they cease growing and present every appearance of not coming to maturity, when to facilitate their growth a drop of olive oil is put upon their blossom ends, which in eight or ten days produces most extraordinary effect in ripening and making them delicious.—By pursuing this method, two crops of nice figs it is said, can be raised in New England in good seasons; in Georgia three are obtained.—*N. Y. Star.*

[The plan of putting oil on the fig to ripen it is as old as the culture of this luscious fruit itself. *Ed. Farmer and Gardener.*]

GEOLOGICAL DEFINITIONS.

The Primitive Earths, are four: clay, sand, lime and magnesia.

Clay, is called by geologists, alumina, alumine, or argillaceous earth.

Sand, is called silex, silica, silicious earth, or earth of flints.

Lime, as it exists in the soil, is commonly called calcareous earth. The term calcareous is not properly applied to any soil, unless it will effervesce with acids.

Each of these earths answer a determinate and specific purpose in the economy and growth of plants; and the perfection of soil lies in a mixture of the whole.

Basis of the whole.—The primitive earths which enter into its composition.

Vegetable Matter.—All vegetable substances in a decaying or rotting state.

Animal Matter.—All animal substances in a putrifying state.

Organic Matter.—A term applied both to animal and vegetable substances in a putrifying state.

Vegetable Mould.—The earthly remains of vegetable substances which have either grown and decayed on the soil, or have been conveyed thither in the progress of cultivation.

Loam, is a combination of vegetable mould with the primitive earths.

Marl, is a substance consisting of lime, with a small portion of clay, and sometimes of peat, with a marine sand and animal remains. It is useful as a manure, and is distinguished by *shell, clay and stone marl.*—*Genesee Farmer.*

SEED WHEAT, GRASS SEEDS, &c.

75 bushels Red Bearded SEED WHEAT, perfectly clean and heavy—130 bushels prime ORCHARD GRASS SEED, growth 1836, common red and imported sorts—Timothy, Herd's Grass, Millet, Buckwheat, Trefoil, White Clover, Lucerne, &c.

And we are now receiving an extensive assortment of GARDEN SEEDS, of the present year's growth, warranted of superior quality, among which is 70 lbs. French Sugar Beet Seed, and 50 lbs. White Italian Mulberry, (*Morus Alba.*) For sale by

ROBT. SINCLAIR, Jr. & CO.
Light, near Pratt St. whf.

nov 1

TWO POINTER PUPS.

FOR SALE, 2 handsome pointer pups, the one 4 the other 2 months old, and both warranted to be of pure strain. The price of the first named is \$10, that of the latter, \$5.

oct 18

NEWLY IMPORTED SPANISH JACKS

OF THE FIRST QUALITY.

I am about to receive direct from Spain six JACKS, selected by a competent judge acting under the direction of the American Consul at Gibraltar, whose instructions to said Agent were to "purchase only proved Jacks, the best that can be procured without regard to price." The Spanish certificates that accompany them describe them minutely, representing them all as either white or grey, from four to eight years old, and from 52 to 56 inches high. They are also certified to be "able to cover mares, and of the most approved breed for that purpose in the kingdom." If on coming to hand they prove, as is fully expected, true to their respective descriptions, they will be sold for from \$1200 to \$1500 each. They will be ready for delivery here about the middle of November.

I have also on sale two imported MALTESE JACKS, each 13½ hands high, 10 and 11 years old, and first rate breeders. Price \$1000 each. Also several smaller Jacks at lower prices.

The subscriber is also agent for the sale of "GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER," unquestionably the best implement of the kind yet invented. Price at the store \$32, and it costs about \$1 to pack and ship it. Address

I. I. HITCHCOCK,

Agricultural Agent, No. 5 South Fifth st. Philadelphia.
Philadelphia, Oct. 13th, 1836. oc 25

A JACK FOR SALE.

THE editor of the Farmer and Gardener, Baltimore, has for sale a small though beautiful and well bred Jack. He was got by Capt. Gordon's celebrated Malta Jack: his dam was a descendant of General Washington's Spanish Jennet. He will be 5 years old next spring, is 46 inches high, straight limbed and finely proportioned. His sire was distinguished for his great vigor and power in serving mares, being known to have done good service to six, in as many hours, and it is believed, that though his son is small of stature, owing to bad keep, that he inherits equal verility with his sire.

Price, \$500.

All letters upon the subject must be post paid.
oct 18

SUPERIOR DELAWARE KALE SEED.

Time of sowing 20th August.

JUST received of the present year's growth a superior lot of BLUE CURLED GREENS or DELAWARE KALE seed—this seed was raised from the most perfect plants under my own inspection—A more perfect article cannot be produced—Gardeners and others will be supplied with this genuine article at \$1.50 per lb.

R. SINCLAIR, Jr.

aug 23 Light, near Pratt street wharf.

NEW CHINESE MULBERRY,

Or Morus Multicaulis Trees and Cuttings, for sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER has a large stock of these trees, very thrifty well rooted plants, 2 to 5 feet high, raised in this country, under his superintendence, which would be sold according to size, on pleasing terms, and carefully packed and forwarded to order to any section of our country.

And from six years experience in cultivating this tree, he is decidedly of opinion, that there is no tree so well calculated to raise silk. Any information relative to its culture, will be furnished to purchasers if requested.—Also the Italian white mulberry 2 to 3 feet, very cheap.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,

Clairmont Nursery, near Baltimore.

no 20

DEVON STOCK.

THE editor of the Farmer and Gardener can at all times supply orders for Devon Cattle. This breed is so distinguished for their easy keep and docility, the richness of the milk of the cows, and for the activity and sprightliness of the oxen, that they would be admirably suited to the purposes of southern agriculturists.

The happy adaptation of the Devonshire Oxen, for the purposes of the farm, will be understood, when it is stated that 4 oxen have been known to plough 2 acres of ground in a day, and a team of them to trot at the rate of 6 miles an hour with an empty wagon.

Any person wishing to procure them can be supplied by addressing a letter, post paid, to the editor of the Farmer and Gardener.

an 23

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

These Prices are carefully corrected every Monday

	PER	SEPT	TO
BEANS, white field,.....	bushel.	1 75	—
CATTLE, on the hoof,.....	100lbs.	6 50	7 50
COGS, yellow,.....	bushel.	90	93
White,.....	"	87	90
COTTON, Virginia,.....	pound.	—	—
North Carolina,.....	"	—	—
Upland,.....	"	18 1/2	20
Louisiana 20a21-Alabama	"	18	21
FEATHERS,.....	pound.	50	52
FLAXSEED,.....	bushel.	—	1 50
FLOWER MEAL—Best wh. wh't fam.	barrel.	12 00	—
Do. do. baker's,.....	"	—	—
Do. do. Superfine,.....	"	9 50	9 63
SuperHow. st. in good de'd	"	9 75	—
wagon price,.....	"	9 50	—
City Mills, extra,.....	"	—	9 50
Do,.....	"	9 00	9 25
Susquehanna,.....	"	—	9 25
Rye,.....	"	6 00	6 25
Kiln-dried Meal, in hhd's.	hhd.	—	21 50
do. in bbl's.	bbl.	—	4 75
GRASS SEEDS, red Clover,.....	bushel.	1 00	1 50
Timothy (herds of the north)	"	3 50	4 00
Orchard,.....	"	2 00	2 75
Tall meadow Oat,.....	"	—	2 75
Herds, or red top,.....	"	—	1 25
HAY, in bulk,.....	ton.	—	20 00
HOPS, country, dew rotted,.....	pound.	8	7
water rotted,.....	"	7	8
HOGS, on the hoof,.....	100lb.	8 50	8 75
Slaughtered,.....	"	—	—
second,.....	"	16	—
refuse,.....	"	14	—
refuse,.....	"	12	—
LARD,.....	bushel.	35	37
MUSTARD SEED, Domestic, —; blk.	"	3 50	4 00
OATS,.....	"	47	50
PEAS, red eye,.....	bushel.	—	—
Black eye,.....	"	1 12	—
Lady,.....	"	—	—
PLASTER PARIS, in the stone,.....	ton.	4 00	5 00
Ground,.....	barrel.	1 50	—
PALMA CHRISTA BEAN,.....	bushel.	—	4
RICE,.....	pound.	3	4
RYE,.....	bushel.	110	120
Susquehanna,.....	"	—	—
Tobacco, crop, common,.....	100 lbs	3 50	4 50
brown and red,.....	"	4 50	0 00
fine red,.....	"	7 00	7 90
wrapper, suitable	"	—	—
for cigars,.....	"	5 00	10 00
yellow and red,.....	"	6 00	8 00
good yellow,.....	"	8 00	12 00
fine yellow,.....	"	12 00	16 00
seconds, as in quality, ..	"	4 00	5 00
ground leaf,.....	"	5 00	8 00
Virginia,.....	"	7 00	14 00
Rappahannock,.....	"	—	—
Kentucky,.....	"	8 00	14 00
WHEAT, white,.....	bushel.	2 00	2 10
Red, best,.....	"	1 90	2 00
inferior,.....	"	1 40	1 60
WHISKY, 1st pf. in bbl's.....	gallon.	42	42 1/2
in hhd's,.....	"	39 1/2	—
wagon price,.....	"	36	37
WAGON FREIGHTS, to Pittsburgh, ..	100 lbs	1 75	—
To Wheeling,.....	"	2 00	—
WOOL, Prime & Saxon Fleeces, ..	pound.	55 to 65	30 32
Full Merino,.....	"	48 58	28 30
Three fourths Merino,.....	"	45 48	26 28
One half do,.....	"	40 45	26 28
Common & one fourth Meri.	"	36 40	26 28
Pulled,.....	"	38 40	26 28
Howard at Flour, sales limited, receipts very light.			

A DURHAM BULL FOR SALE.

THE Editor of the Farmer and Gardener has for sale at his residence about two miles from Baltimore on the Philadelphia Turnpike road, a white bull with red spots about the head and neck. He is full blooded and of the improved short horn breed; has given many living evidences of his capacity for service, his calves being large and of the most superior points. His price is \$300.

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER.	FROM.	TO.
APPLES,.....	barrel.	—	—
BACON, hams, new, Balt. cured....	pound.	17	18
Shoulders,..... do.....	"	14	—
Middlings,..... do.....	"	—	14
Assorted, country,.....	"	—	14
BUTTER, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"	25	—
Roll,.....	"	20	28
CIDER,.....	barrel.	—	—
CALVES, three to six weeks old....	each.	4 50	6 00
COWS, new milch,.....	"	25 00	45 00
Dry,.....	"	10 00	13 00
CORN MEAL, for family use,.....	100lbs.	2 00	2 06
CHOP RTE,.....	"	2 12	2 25
EGGS,.....	dozen.	20	25
FISH, Shad, No. 1, Susquehanna, ..	barrel.	10 00	—
No. 2,.....	"	9 50	—
Herrings, salted, No. 1,.....	"	3 12	—
Mackerel, No. 1,..... No. 2	"	9 50	10 50
No. 3,.....	"	—	5 00
Cod, salted,.....	cwt.	—	—
LARD,.....	pound.	16	17

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected for the Farmer & Gardener, by Samuel Winchester, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 94, corner of Baltimore and North streets.

U. S. Bank,.....	VIRGINIA.
Branch at Baltimore,.....	Farmers Bank of Virginia,.....
Other Branches,.....	Bank of Virginia,.....
MARYLAND.	Branch at Fredericksburg do
Banks in Baltimore,.....	Petersburg,.....
Hagerstown,.....	Norfolk,.....
Frederick,.....	Winchester,.....
Westminster,.....	Lynchburg,.....
Farmers' Bank of Mary'd, do	Danville,.....
Do. payable at Easton,.....	Bank of the Valley,.....
Salisbury,..... 5 per ct. dis.	Branch at Romney,..... 1
Cumberland,..... 1	Do. Charlestown,..... do
Millington,..... do	Do. Leesburg,..... do
DISTRICT.	Wheeling Banks,..... 2a2 1/2
Washington,.....	Ohio Banks, generally 3a3 1/2
Georgetown,.....	New Jersey Banks gen. 1 1/2
Alexandria,.....	New York City,..... 1 1/2
PENNSYLVANIA.	New York State,..... 2 1/2 a3
Philadelphia,..... 1a	Massachusetts,..... 2a2 1/2
Chambersburg,..... 1a	Connecticut,..... 2a2 1/2
Gettysburg,..... do	New Hampshire,..... 2a2 1/2
Pittsburg,..... 2a2 1/2	Maine,..... 2a2 1/2
York,..... 1a	Rhode Island,..... 2a2 1/2
Other Pennsylvania Bks. 1 1/2 a2	North Carolina,..... 3a3 1/2
Delaware [under \$5],..... 3a3 1/2	South Carolina,..... 3a3 1/2
Do [over \$5],..... 1a2 1/2	Georgia,..... 3 1/2 a4
Michigan Banks,..... 5a	New Orleans,..... 6
Canadian do,..... 5a	

MORUS MULTICAULIS, FRUIT TREES, AND GREEN HOUSE PLANTS.

THE subscriber, as agent for the Messrs. Prince and Sons of Flushing, N. Y. will receive orders for any of the above articles, which will be furnished in good condition and with despatch. The Morus Multicaulis, (or Chinese Mulberry.) will be furnished as follows—from 2 to 3 feet high at \$30 per 100, 3 to 4 feet at \$35 per 100, Cuttings at \$50 per 1000—The genuineness of the variety is guaranteed by Messrs. Prince and Sons—Also, the White Florence Mulberry Trees, which differ from the common sort by having entire leaves—price, 3 to 4 feet high, \$15 per 100.

Every variety of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubbery, Flower Root's and Green House Plants, Field, Garden, and Flower Seeds, will be furnished on very favorable terms, and of superior quality.

Orders for the Morus Multicaulis, and indeed for all other trees and shrubbery, should be handed in by the 15th of October, and the articles will be sent according to directions, so as to reach their destination by the 1st to 10th November. Every purchaser will receive Prince & Sons' printed bills with their signature and guarantee.—Orders from a distance or from persons unknown to the subscriber, should be accompanied with respectable references in Baltimore or New York, or the money.

GIDEON S. SMITH,

At the Turf Register office, corner of North and Fayette st. Baltimore

sep 27

AN AYRSHIRE BULL FOR SALE.

A Bull of the above breed, of well attested pedigree, is now on sale by the editor of this paper. Letters on the subject must be post-paid. oct 1

A FINE LOT OF PIGS.

A gentleman in Baltimore County who last October, at our Fair, bought that beautiful Berkshire boar and two of those fine sows, a cross between the Hallam and Thin Rind, has twelve very fine pigs of their produce, which he will sell at \$10 a pair deliverable in Baltimore. Any orders addressed to this office will be promptly attended to, the pigs deliverable on the 20th October ensuing.

Sep..

41.

FOR SALE,

Upwards of 200,000 silk-worm eggs.

Address J. A. S. Patriot Office, Baltimore, Md.

Sep. 27.

31.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS FOR SALE,

At Clairmont Nurseries, near Baltimore.

THE subscriber hereby informs his customers and others, that his stock for sale this season of all articles common in the nursery line, except the tenderest green house plants, are very thrifty and mostly of large size, and of extent and variety not surpassed by many, if any in America. Particularly the Apple and Peach; Ornamental trees, Roses and other Shrubs. Of the Morus Multicaulis, white Italian and other Mulberry Trees, he has got about 100,000; the former, 2 to 7 feet high, strong thrifty plants with good roots; white Italian, also the same for their height, 1 1/2 to 4 feet—the 2 feet and 1 1/2 will be sold low, and all other articles on moderate terms. For prices and sorts of fruits, ornamental trees, shrub, and fruit shrubs, &c. see printed and priced catalogues to be had of the subscriber, gratis. He has a superb collection of Double Dahlias, now in full bloom, comprising upwards of a quarter of an acre. To see them, and the nursery generally, the citizens and others are respectfully invited.

no 27

ROBERT SINCLAIR.

CHINESE MULBERRY TREES AND CUTTINGS.

THE best varieties of CHINESE MULBERRY, (Morus Multicaulis) from France, Italy and China, of one, two and three years' growth, may be had in large or small quantities, from S. WHITMARSH's extensive collection, and forwarded to any part of the United States, according to order, with directions for propagation.

It is confidently believed, that the present mode of culture adopted by us, will prove a certain and secure protection against the severity of winter, and the best method by which to increase the foliage and multiply the number of trees.

All orders directed to the subscriber, will receive immediate and faithful attention.

In behalf of S. WHITMARSH,

DANIEL STEBBINS.

Northampton, Sept. 7.—20

31.

POINTERS AND MASTIFFS.

TEN Pointer pups about 4 months old, of good strain —warranted genuine.

ALSO—4 Mastiff pups, considered above all others the most faithful watch dogs.

The above pups can be procured by any persons wanting either of them, by application to the editor of the Farmer and Gardener, Baltimore.

All applications by letter, must be post paid.

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sep 20

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